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THE BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Agricultural College of Utah

For the Years 1913-1914

Accompanied by

The Report of the President

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THE BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH,
FOR THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914

To the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the State of Utah:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Utah Agricultural College, I submit, herewith, the Biennial Report of the College for the years 1913 and 1914.

During the biennium now closing the College has continued to enjoy the goodwill and the confidence of the people of the State. The attendance has increased; the work has been more completely organized; far-reaching educational policies have been adopted; the Experiment Station has shed much light upon our agricultural methods and resources; the Extension Division has carried the message of industrial progress into every corner of the State; and the high standing of the College, in every department, has been maintained and increased. It has been no easy task to do all this with the means at our command; but, with the hearty co-operation of all connected with the College, a tremendous amount of work has been accomplished with the money at our disposal.

The imperative need of the College is more floor space. We have no desire for buildings or equipment for which there is not a sufficiently large need. However, the great progress of the College makes necessary that a few modest requests be made.

We call to your attention the report of the President of the College, with its supplementary departmental reports. The Board has given this report careful considera-

tion, and approves heartily the recommendations of the President of the College.

We call your attention also to the report of the light and power committee. The State power plant is now in full operation. We request, therefore, that the responsible management of the plant be transferred to some department of the State which normally has such matters in charge.

The needs of the College may be summarized as follows:

1. Dairy, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry Building	\$35,000
2. Home Economics Practice House and Equipment	5,000
3. Vegetation House and Insectary.....	5,000
4. Remodeling Dairy Barn	2,500
5. Granary	500
6. Sewerage	6,000
7. Live Stock	5,000
8. Veterinary Shed	4,000
9. Cottage for Poultry Foreman.....	1,500

The Branch of the Agricultural College, transferred to our management by the last Legislature, has prospered during the last two years. The buildings are, however, in a most unsatisfactory state of repair, and the furniture and equipment are wholly inadequate for first class work. We, therefore, request the following appropriations for the Branch of the Agricultural College. Probably, once the buildings and equipment are brought up to date, there will be little need of considerable appropriations above the income from the mill-tax.

Principal's Residence and Model House.....	\$ 5,000
Repair of old Buildings.....	10,000
Camp House and Stable on Dry-Farm.....	500
Sheds, Poultry Runs, Gates, etc.....	1,000
Heating Plant Improvements.....	1,500
Equipment and Furniture.....	10,000
Campus	2,000

We ask, respectfully, that the above appropriations be granted, and we beg to assure the Governor and all the officials of the State of our sincere appreciation of the help that they have given us in the management of the Utah Agricultural College—perhaps the most important of the State institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

LORENZO N. STOHL,

President, Board of Trustees,
Utah Agricultural College

President's Report

To the Board of Trustees, Utah Agricultural College:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of the work and progress of the College during the last two years, and also a statement of the needs of the College for the coming biennium. I call your special attention to the detailed departmental reports accompanying my report.

The recent remarkable growth of the Utah Agricultural College has continued during the last two years. The present school year promises to become the largest in the history of the College. The Utah Agricultural College is now the largest institution of its kind in the United States, on the basis of the population of the State, whether students in residence or extension students are considered. Moreover, the College is one of the lowest, if not the lowest, in cost per student. These conditions should be of satisfaction to the people of Utah.

The Utah Agricultural College continues to contribute largely to the general, and particularly to the industrial, upbuilding of the State. First of all, it trains good citizens, and secondly, citizens who can apply their powers to the conquest of the natural resources and conditions of Utah. It is the good fortune of the College that its work is of such a nature and has been done in such a manner that the annual increase of material wealth in the State, due to the activity of the College, surpasses, manifold, the cost of maintaining the College. The Agricultural College is one of the most productive investments made by the State of Utah.

In spite of its relatively low cost of maintenance, the work of the College is of high excellence. The investigations of the Station are famed the world over; the grad-

Quality of Work uates of the College are sought for in and out of the State; and the extension work ranks with the very best in the land. This may seem high praise, but it is true. If the carefully chosen men and women who constitute the Faculty are allowed to continue their work uninterruptedly, the Institution will become increasingly useful, and results of surpassingly high quality and value will be obtained.

Three-Fold Activity The work of the Agricultural College now falls into three great divisions: first, teaching in residence, that is, teaching those who come to the home campus of the College for instruction; second, experimental work, that is, the study of natural conditions with a view of discovering new truths that may be applied in the development of agriculture and other industrial pursuits, or the new application of truths already known; third, extension teaching, or the teaching of those who remain at their homes.

Organization of Teaching in Residence The teaching in residence is divided, for more efficient administration, into the schools of (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) agricultural engineering, (4) commerce, (5) mechanic arts and (6) general science. These schools are in a flourishing condition, both as to enrollment of students, and to the quality of work done by teachers and students.

Group Elective System. The most notable onward step in the teaching in residence, during the biennium, was the adoption of the group-elective system. Students, whether candidates for degrees or not, are now allowed to select, with the advice of the faculty, their courses of study. Those who are candidates for degrees must include in their work at least a taste of all the great divisions of human knowledge. Under this system, the precious individuality of students is allowed full and free unfolding, and yet, the students are compelled to acquire a wide vision of human knowledge. The living spirit of the agricultural colleges is that all men shall be trained, through the mind and hand, for the work they needs must do in life, and for the full appreciation of the world in which they live. The group-elective system helps to realize this high purpose.

The reconstruction of the teaching work on the basis of the group-elective system, includes the full academic recognition of music and art. The intolerance of earlier educational ideals had relegated these subjects into an obscurity that made them ineligible as major subjects for those who desired to complete a college course. Under the new arrangement, the departments of art and music are leaping forward, and the effect will be to standardize and make more valuable all work in art.

In accordance with the promise made to the Governor and the legislative assembly, the high school work has been rapidly eliminated. The present school year, 1914-15, marks the elimination of the last year of high school work. At the beginning of next year, the Utah Agricultural College will be, essentially, a college, comparable in its organization and work to the standard colleges of the country. Nevertheless, the Agricultural College must serve as largely as is possible, and there are many men and women above ordinary high school age, who do not desire work of college grade, yet who desire to share in the benefits of the College faculty and equipment. It is probably of most importance to Utah, just now, to train men for industrial leadership, but the College must be kept, at the same time, as close as possible to the people, most of whom will not be able to complete a college course. Consequently, a series of practical courses have been established, open to all persons eighteen years or over, irrespective of previous educational training, who desire some familiarity with the practical findings of modern science. Such courses are now offered in agriculture, home economics, commerce, and mechanic arts. These practical courses will be developed until they form a modernized trade school; by which all the people may share in the splendid advantages offered by the College.

While on the one hand practical courses have taken the place of the high school, the high standards of our splendid high schools have made it possible to set a higher standard for candidacy for the degrees of the College. The so-

called standard requirements for entrance and graduation are now in force at the Utah Agricultural College.

The addition to the Mechanic Arts building, provided by the last Legislature, has given mechanic arts and agricultural engineering much needed additional floor space.

For the first time, a room is available in which a modest supply of agricultural implements may be housed for the use of students. During the biennium, a city block of land, excepting one acre, lying two blocks west of the College campus, was leased to the College by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for a long period of time, at a nominal, annual rental of twenty-five dollars. This field, named the Adams Field, has been converted into an excellent athletic field, on which the larger games of the College are played. Its location near the center of the town, and near the interurban and local railway lines, makes it easily accessible. The Adams Field will stimulate physical education in the College, and it is, in that respect, a worthy supplement to the splendid and useful Thomas Smart Gymnasium. The Chemistry building, when finished, will relieve some of the serious congestion now existing in the College buildings.

The investigational work of the College has been continued, without interruption, during the biennium. Few new lines of work have been inaugurated, but the older investigations have been emphasized and brought to notable results. The work of the Experiment Station relative to the soils, waters, crops and crop enemies of the State, taught in the class rooms and throughout the State, is increasing greatly, the material wealth of Utah. The Utah Experiment Station is of tremendously great service, but, the searching out of nature's laws is done so quietly and patiently, that the people do not become so familiar with the wonderful work of the Station as with other, more directly appealing, features of the College work. Without the Experiment Station, the College would lose much of its power. The practices of the people must never catch up fully with existing knowledge, for then progress ceases. The lack of funds does not permit the Experiment Station to comply with the demands of the people that it extend

its present work and take up new investigations. The appended report of the Director of the Experiment Station contains much interesting information concerning the experimental work of the College.

The last Legislature provided a gradually increasing fund for the placing of farm and home demonstrators in the counties of the State. About a year later, the Congress of the United States provided a similarly increasing fund for each state of the Union, on condition that the state provide an equal sum, for the carrying on of agricultural and home economics extension work. These two acts are making possible a development of extension work in Utah, which was not dreamed of a few years ago, when the total annual appropriation for such work was fifteen hundred dollars.

Farm Demonstrators are now placed in eleven counties of the State. These men go from farm to farm, or home to home, studying current methods, giving advice and helping the farmers and housewives. The results justify the belief that a farm or home demonstrator saves for the county many times the expense involved. State demonstrators travel constantly over the State giving similar advice. In the elementary and high schools are organized farm and home clubs. The round-ups held last year at Logan, Richfield, and Cedar City, with an attendance of about 2,000, are also great factors in bringing the new knowledge concerning agriculture and home economics to the people of the State. The round-up at Cedar City was probably the most remarkable agricultural gathering ever held in the world. The rains of early February had made the roads almost impassable; the country is sparsely settled, and the settlements are scattered over a tremendously large area. Nevertheless, during the round-up, over six hundred men and women from all parts of southern Utah, gathered at Cedar and continued their two weeks of work. Some of the people came one hundred and fifty miles by wagon over the worst possible roads. All phases of the extension work, including the farmers' institutes, the boys' and girls' clubs and the home economics associations, have been conducted vigorously and with magnificent results. The report of the Director of the Ex-

tension Division, attached hereto, gives an interesting and detailed account of the extension work of the last biennium. The extension work is in most able hands.

The success of the biennium is in a large measure due to the permanence of the teaching staff. The condition of seven or eight years ago, when the faculty changed completely every three years and a half, has now completely vanished. The resignation of a professor is an unusual event, and results from the inability of the College to compete in salary with the larger institutions that are searching for the best men of the country. By training and temperament the Faculty compares favorably with the best and is well fitted to conduct investigations and to give instruction in the subjects assigned by law to the College. Moreover, the longer tenure of office, resulting in closer associations of the professors with each other and with the work of the College, has led to a more perfect unity of understanding and purpose. Every member of the faculty has entered into the spirit of the Institution, and nearly all feel that it is good to apply all their training to the industrial growth of the State.

The Student Body of the Agricultural College represents practically every village in the State. It is the flower of the young manhood and womanhood of the State. The development of the high schools is felt in the better preparation of the students entering the College, consequently, better work may be done with them. The loyalty and good will of the Student Body to the Institution are the enduring characteristics of the students of the Agricultural College. This spirit finds expression in many ways. Since 1909, each outgoing class has left with the College some permanent memorial. The class of 1909 presented the marble drinking fountain, which now stands in the main hall of the Main building; the class of 1910 gave the beautiful clock set in the south wall of the library; the class of 1911 established a loan fund for the use of the Student Body; the class of 1912 gave a series of steel lockers; the class of 1913 made possible the purchase of the excellent library of Professor Christian Larsen, who died suddenly in the spring of 1913; and the classes of 1914 and 1915 have

installed, in the main College tower, a set of excellent chimes which are affording daily joy to the college community. In the same spirit, the whole student body renders each year some service of material and permanent value to the Institution. The "A" day or "Founders' Day" is usually devoted to such efforts. A sane attitude towards life and a healthful, moral method of living prevail among the students of the Agricultural College.

During the biennium, a host of minor improvements have been made. The plant is in an excellent state of repair. The campus, the surrounding grounds, and the buildings have been beautified as far as funds have allowed. Life in the College buildings has been made more satisfactory. The different departments have been supplied modestly with new equipment. The Institution has moved onward during the last two years. It invites scrutiny of the manner in which the money of the people has been spent in behalf of the College.

The name of the Branch Normal School at Cedar City was changed by the last Legislature to the Branch of the Agricultural College, and it was placed under the direction of the State Agricultural College. This was done without any suggestion from the officers of the Agricultural College, who felt that they had duties enough. However, in conformity with the law, the work was undertaken with spirit, and during the last biennium vigorous work has been carried on at the Branch of the Agricultural College. Prof. Roy F. Homer, long a successful high school principal, and in thorough sympathy with industrial work, was selected as principal of the Branch Agricultural College, and he has justified fully, the confidence placed in him by the College.

The courses of study at the Branch Agricultural College have been reorganized and made to harmonize with the industrial spirit; the reconstruction of the school has been so shaped as to meet gradually the needs of southern Utah; the buildings and equipment have been renovated and improved; the faculty has been strengthened, and a large, excellent student body has been secured to take advantage of the benefits of the Institution. The members of the agricultural faculty have acted as farm demonstra-

tors to Iron and Millard counties. With the limited funds at its disposal, the Branch Agricultural College has attempted to be of real service to the people of southern Utah and in that way to carry out the wishes of the Governor and Legislature. Manifestly, however, the very small appropriation available for the Branch of the Agricultural College makes it impossible to do work on a large scale, or even to meet all the demands made upon it. The buildings are wholly inadequate for the work now in hand. While the Institution is under its present management, every attempt will be made to serve well the people of southern Utah. The Branch of the Agricultural College is the only State educational institution south of Salt Lake City, and the only State institution south of Provo. Your attention is invited to the report of the Principal of the Branch Agricultural College herewith attached.

The Agricultural College has always accepted the doctrine that it is essentially an institution of State service and as such must fit itself and its requirements into the life and conditions of the State whatever they may be. For that reason, in making its requests for support from the State Legislature, it has always considered not only its own needs, but also the fact that the State has to provide for many institutions, and that no one institution is justified in making a request so large as to handicap the other institutions. As a result of this practice, the Institution has a long record of receiving from the Legislature practically everything that it has asked for. It still desires to be modest and sane in its requests and to make only such demands as the State can afford to meet.

The mill tax law, which has been in operation since the school year of 1911-12, is a great improvement over the former system. True, it has been exceedingly difficult to keep within the limit set by the mill tax, but, on the other hand, it has been possible, under this law, to look ahead and to plan in accordance with a regular income, which can be foretold, each year, within a few hundred dollars. The mill tax law should be continued without change for some time to come, until new conditions really justify a change. The mill tax is designed to cover the general maintenance of the

Institution, and requests for further aid from the Legislature must be confined to matters that may not be included under general maintenance.

The Utah Agricultural College has many needs, but the greatest one is for more room. The student body has increased rapidly; the advancing college standard demands more laboratory space; the practical subjects which are being intensified are largely laboratory subjects; nearly a dozen new departments of instruction have been organized lately—all these changes demand more rooms, yet there has been no corresponding increase in the floor space. It has been impossible for two or three years to give laboratory work in a number of advanced classes in chemistry, and this year organic chemistry is given wholly from the text book, as the only laboratory facilities are those provided more than twenty years ago. The completion of the new Chemistry building, granted by the last Legislature, will for the first time place the department of Chemistry on a footing at all commensurate with its fundamental importance in an agricultural college. Horticulture, representing a most important agricultural activity of the State, has neither class room nor laboratory of its own. Entomology, botany and horticulture were formerly taught in one department. Three departments have now been made out of the one, and while fair provision has been made for botany and entomology, horticulture is without a home. A basement room, formerly used as a plumbing room, has been set aside this year as a temporary home for horticulture. Veterinary science, another useful and important science, does not have a class room or laboratory. Room must be provided for this very important department. Attention has been called over and over again to our dairy. Only because the State Food and Dairy Inspector knows that we have no other place for the dairy has he refrained from ordering it closed. The dairy is in the basement into which no ray of sunlight can enter, dark and damp. It is the exact opposite to the dairy principles taught by the College all over the State. The State must come to the support of this department; perhaps the most important in the development of Utah agriculture. The Extension

Division is without adequate floor space. A room about the size of a living room in a farm house is occupied by the whole Extension force, and in that room are crowded twelve or fourteen workers. The conditions of course, are intolerable and must somehow, be rectified. Naturally, when the departments of chemistry and physics are moved into the new Chemistry building, some floor space will be available in the existing buildings, but the dairy will still be in the basement and several other departments will still be left without a home.

Utah spends less for agricultural college buildings than the other western states. Montana, Idaho and Colorado are well supplied with buildings for their agricultural work. Wyoming is completing an agricultural building, costing more than \$100,000, and Arizona is about to dedicate an agricultural building which has cost over \$150,000. All this is in spite of the fact that the Utah College is the largest of those mentioned.

Another great need is a larger appropriation for the Experiment Station. The strength of an agricultural college may be measured by its experimental work. The results of the activity of the Utah Experiment Station have paid many times over for all the money expended on the whole College. Nevertheless, during the first twelve or fifteen years of the history of the Station, the State made no direct provision for its support. About twelve years ago, the first Station appropriation was made, which was only a trifle smaller than the appropriation received today.

During this time the Government has more than doubled its appropriation for Station support. Great results always follow the support of proper experimental work. There is so much to be learned. It is suggested that \$2,500 be added, annually, to the Station appropriation, until the annual total is \$25,000. Even when this total is reached, it will be much less than is expended by other western states for experimental purposes.

As more students come to Logan, it becomes evident that new rooming and boarding provisions must be made. In Salt Lake City, where the population is large, there are

probably boarding and lodging facilities enough, but in smaller cities, like Logan, there is less choice, and students, therefore, meet considerable difficulty in securing suitable homes. The time has come when provision must be made for dormitories. An important consideration, in maintaining dormitories, is proper boarding arrangements. The College maintains, very successfully, a cafeteria in which one meal a day is served. If dormitories were constructed near the College campus, three meals could be served, at cost, in the College dining hall. Possibly, in this way, the cost of living might be somewhat reduced. Dormitory architecture, furnishing a maximum of accommodation at a minimum cost, has been well worked out in many larger institutions of learning which can be followed with safety by Utah schools. The State probably cannot afford to construct at once the one or two large dormitories which would be necessary to house upward of 150 students. The Legislature might, however, give the Board of Trustees authority to borrow sufficient money for the construction of the buildings, to be paid back by the State at the rate of say \$10,000 a year. The College, meanwhile, could provide for the payment of interest and upkeep, from the rental of rooms. After the loan had been cancelled, the money received in rents, should be ample to maintain the buildings, and, possibly, to yield a small surplus. This very important need must soon be met.

The following list includes the main immediate needs of the College, in order of their urgency:

1. Dairy, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry Building\$35,000
2. Home Economics Practice House and Equipment 5,000
3. Vegetation House and Insectary..... 5,000
4. Remodeling Dairy Barn 2,500
5. Granary 500
6. Sewerage 6,000
7. Live Stock 5,000
8. Veterinary Shed 4,000
9. Cottage for Poultry Foreman..... 1,500

1. The need of the Dairy, Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry building has already been discussed.

2. The Woman's building provided some years ago is most satisfactory. However, to complete the work that we are attempting in behalf of the housewives of the State it is necessary to secure a small model house, representing the average house now built in the State, and equipped as the average house should be, in which the girls can learn the practical details of house management.

3. During the winter season there is much need of a vegetation house in which the departments of agronomy, botany and horticulture can conduct experiments and demonstrations. Similarly, the department of entomology needs to conduct experiments and demonstrations with insects, the results of which may be applied during the coming summer.

4. Though the cattle barn was built more than ten years ago, the dairy wing has never been finished. The rapid growth of the dairy industry of the State makes it necessary to provide at the College a model, in equipment and arrangement, for the thousands of farmers and students who, annually, visit the barns.

5. The granary space makes it possible to buy grain only in small lots, consequently in winter and spring very high prices must be paid. A sufficiently large granary would make it possible to purchase at harvest time when prices are low, all the necessary feed for the year. The cost of the granary thus would soon be saved.

6. All the College sewage is now drained into cesspools. The maintenance of the cesspools is expensive, and it is not sanitary to allow the College sewage to enter the subsoil of the lower lying city of Logan. The city authorities will attempt to bring the city sewer to College Hill, if the College will bear a part of the cost of installation. It is probable that the sum of \$6,000 would be sufficient from the side of the State to connect the College buildings with the city sewer.

7. The Institution is gradually acquiring a lot of valuable live stock, but there is constant need for new additions and it would no doubt be a good investment for the State to invest \$5,000 in live stock.

8. All the veterinary clinics of the College are now held in the open. During winter, and the rainy season, satisfactory

work is scarcely possible. A shed, under which veterinary work can be done at all seasons is almost indispensable.

9. The poultry foreman should live near the poultry grounds. A cottage built near the poultry farm, for the use of the foreman, would be a most excellent investment.

Moreover, the Branch Agricultural College must be given some added floor space, equipment and opportunity for renovating its present buildings. Modest requests would include:

Principal's Residence and Model House.....	\$ 5,000
Repair of old buildings.....	10,000
Camp House and stable on Dry-Farm.....	500
Sheds, poultry runs, gates, etc.....	1,000
Heating Plant Improvements.....	1,500
Equipment and Furniture.....	10,000
Campus	2,000

The appropriations here requested would improve greatly the work of the Agricultural College.

May I say in conclusion that the Agricultural College is not wavering in its great mission of teaching industrial lessons to the people of the State. All the employees of the College are proud of their association with the work. We hope that all citizens may feel free to offer us suggestions, for bettering our work, that we may continue to have the good will of the people, and that untoward forces and circumstances may pass us by, so that our important work may not be interrupted.

I thank you, personally, for the hearty support, excellent suggestions, and full loyalty that you have shown me and my associates on the faculty. In return I may say to you that the Trustees, collectively and individually, are respected and honored by the faculty and all employees of the Agricultural College.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. WIDTSOE,

President.

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